

SECRETARY OF NAVY PAYS TRIBUTE TO BRAVERY OF COLORED SOLDIERS

SAYS AT ALL TIMES AMERICA HAS FOUND THEM DEPENDABLE

DESIRES TO SEE NATIONAL MONUMENT ERECTED IN WASHINGTON

(Associated Negro Press).
Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—In the half of the movement for the erection of a monument in this city to commemorate the part Negro soldiers and sailors took in the war Secretary of the Navy Daniels, making an address at Liberty Hall, said: "One night a zealous gentleman in the intelligence service came to my home and offered me a large sum of money and hoped to organize a Negro division of treasonable men to practice sabotage. When I found that Prussian enemies were relying upon organized Negro assistance, I calmed his fears by assuring him that, though here and there he might find a traitor among the American Negroes, he might give himself no trouble, for I knew that the Negroes could neither be cajoled nor threatened nor brought to enter a conspiracy to injure this country."

"Full investigation proved that I was right. Later, when the call came up arms, more than 200,000 Negroes went across the sea to fight, not a few of them to seal their devotion with their blood and many to win decorations for their fine fighting qualities and faithful service."
"This was not the first time American colored soldiers have fought trained Prussian troops and given a good account of themselves. A Hessian officer who fought against the revolutionary soldiers wrote: 'The Negro can take the fields instead of his master, and therefore no regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance, and among them are able-bodied strong, brave fellows.' The Rev. Dr. Harris of New Hampshire, a soldier in the Revolution, writing of their fighting said: 'Three times they were attacked with most desperate fury by well disciplined and veteran troops, and three times did they successfully repel the assault and thus preserve our army from capture.'"

"The spirit of America with reference to brave colored soldiers has been expressed in many communities, North and South, but perhaps its best expression was given in the welcome tendered by the city of Albany, N. Y., when Gov. Smith, former Gov. Glenn, Mayor Watt and other citizens staged a welcome to

Sergt. Henry Johnson, called by the Times-Union Albany's "heroic soldier." When the United States entered the war, Sergt. Johnson went across among the first, was decorated by the French and honored by America for having killed four Germans and wounded twenty-eight more.

"It is fitting that here at Washington a suitable memorial of the devotion of colored troops should be erected. In South Carolina a former slave owner has erected a monument to colored men who were faithful in days that tested fealty. In North Carolina a Confederate soldier has built a textile mill and named it for a colored man who was true and worthy."

"As token of a country's recognition of the courage of Negroes of this and other wars, the people of every part of this republic will join in hastening passage of the bill for a suitable monument. It will be an incentive to the youth of the race to emulate the virtues of the men whose deeds it will commemorate."

Speakers of the evening were Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Ex-Gov. Glynn of New York, Dr. John Van Schick, president of the District board of education; Associate Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford of the Supreme Court, Col. Charles Young, Rev. Henry Collis, state commissioner of Illinois; Rev. R. K. Christian of Kentucky, Attorney Robert J. Miller, Prof. J. R. Hawkins and Julia Mason Layton. Miss Virginia Williams of the War Camp Community Service sang, James S. Howard, secretary of the National Memorial Association, presented the plans of the organization for securing the proposed monument. F. D. Lee, president of the memorial association, presided.

Secretary Baker proclaimed that the Negro made good as a soldier on the western front in the world war.
"When I visited France I found the colored man doing his share of the work from the embankment port to the first line trenches," the Secretary of War said. "Up in the zone where death was spread about I found the black man and the white man fallen side by side."

URGE NEWSPAPERS TO CUT DOWN FOR SIX WEEKS

Washington, Jan. 8.—Every newspaper in the country was called on today by the House postoffice committee to reduce its consumption of news print paper by 10 per cent for a period of six months in an effort to relieve the present serious shortage, which the committee has been told threatened the destruction of a number of small papers.

Voluntary co-operation of publishers would obviate the necessity for repressive governmental action, said the committee statement, which was prepared by Chairman Steiwer. Members of the committee said that if the publishers carried out the voluntary conservation plan further action on the Anthony bill to limit the size of newspapers and periodicals using the second-class mail privileges would be postponed for the present at least.

"The committee considered the shortage in the newsprint paper supply and believe that unless consumption can be materially reduced, it will result in the destruction of a large number of newspapers in the smaller cities and towns, and inflict irreparable injury on the communities served by them; and having in mind the great results accomplished during the war by the voluntary and patriotic co-operation of the people in saving food, fuel and other necessities, in which you had creditable part, we appeal to you to reduce consumption of news print by at least 10 per cent during the next six months, thereby averting the threatened injury and obviating the necessity for repressive measures in the future."

TWO INDICTMENTS RETURNED IN CAPITAL RIOT CASE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—The race riots of last July were recalled in two indictments returned by the Grand jury. One charges murder in the first degree and other an assault with a dangerous weapon.

First degree murder is charged and in indictment against Wm. Laney for the death of a "young white man, Kenneth Crall, in front of the premises 617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., July 21, one of the early nights of the riots. George Dent, alias George George, colored is charged with shooting Ernest Giovannetti the same night. Detective Sergt. Scriven shot Gentry seven times before effecting his capture. Sixteen other indictments for use of deadly weapons were reported by the Grand jury.

FOURTEENTH CENSUS IS OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO NEGROES

WILL RECORD FACTS WHICH WILL
BE VITAL IN SHOWING INCREASES
AND DEVELOPMENTS OF
RACES

Because of the many economic changes since 1910, the importance of the approaching decennial census to the colored people should not be underestimated. These changes will be a matter of record in the history of the growth of the race, and of the Nation, and the statistical information which will be compiled from the data collected by the Census enumerator—who will canvass the United States in January should constitute a source of reliable information for this and for future generations.

Through migration the colored population of some states has considerably increased while in others it has decreased since the United States Census of 1910. Agricultural activities appear to be extending in new directions. Thousands of colored men and women have entered into the industrial life of the Nation as producers. Indications, in certain states, point to a large increase in home ownership. A substantial growth in the number of business enterprises owned and operated by colored men is reflected in their newspapers and magazines which are growing in number and influence. The number of professional men and women are steadily increasing and the percentage of illiteracy is rapidly decreasing.

The accuracy of the Census reports depends largely upon the idleness of each individual to answer fully each question asked by the enumerator, and it is only in this way that reliable data can be obtained from which can be determined the social and economic progress made by each element of the population in the United States.

The Census Bureau emphasizes the point that all information collected by the Census enumerators is strictly confidential. It can not be used as a basis for taxation, for the enforcement of any Federal, State, or local law, or in any way whatsoever that will cause harm to the person giving it or to his affairs. No one, therefore, should hesitate to give to the Census enumerators complete and truthful replies which the enumerators can use in filling out the printed Census schedule carried by them, nor should any attempt be made by any one to cover up the true facts that pertain to each man and woman.

CHAPLAIN'S DISCHARGE NOT DUE TO COLOR NEGRO CONGREGATION MAY LEAVE CHURCH

Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 8.—The Rev. Eliot White, rector of St. Mark's Church and president of the board of trustees of the House of St. Michael and All Angels, yesterday told a committee representing St. Michael's Chapel that the question of "race" did not enter into the dismissal of the Rev. J. da Costa Harewood as chaplain of St. Michael's Chapel.

The committee, consisting of six members of the colored congregation, asked Father White to reconsider his decision to compel Father Harewood to leave St. Michael's Chapel December 31. No charges, it is stated, have been made against the colored chaplain, and they contend his sudden dismissal is arbitrary and unjust. They also have an impression that Father White intends to install a white priest as Father Harewood's successor.

The committee, consisting of Benjamin Gale, chairman; Frank Robinson, C. Holder, Mrs. Abbie Johnson, Mrs. Sadie Owens and Miss Clara Lewis, interviewed Father White in the clergy house of St. Mark's church, Seventeenth and Locust streets.

No Question of Race Involved.
Father White's statement to the committee emphasized three points: first, that the question of race did not enter into the dismissal of Father Harewood; second, that there is no disposition on his part or the part of the board of trustees to do Father Harewood any injustice; third, that the case is in the hands of lawyers, and in these circumstances he was not at liberty to discuss its merits. Those facts were learned from Father White last night.

Miss Clara Lewis, a member of the committee of St. Michael and All Angels and acting organist of the chapel, made the following statement: "Father White received our committee courteously, but he insisted he had a right to dismiss Father Harewood, under the provisions of the canon. Bernard Henry's will, and the congregation could not object. He told us that he was the chaplain of St. Michael's, and Father Harewood was merely his deputy, whom he might dismiss from service as he would dismiss a lawyer or any other employed person."

Made Plea of Sentiment.
"We asked him if he would consider the personal feelings of the congregation, our love for Father Harewood and our desire to have him continue as our priest. We told him that if Father Harewood were forced out of St. Michael's, the entire congregation would go with him."

AMERICA'S LYNCHING RECORD FOR '19

SHOWS THAT LYNCHERS
MURDERED 82 IN 12 MONTHS

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 1; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 2; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 12; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; shooting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks of the board of trustees to dismiss the company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making blasphemous remarks, 1; for alleged kidnapping of mob searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting to lynch another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal.

ture congregation would go with him, as it is our intention to form an independent congregation if this unjust and arbitrary thing takes place. "Father White told us the congregation was not in a position to tell him what to do or what not to do, and that he was under no obligation to discuss Father Harewood's dismissal with us. He gave us to understand it was within the power of the board of trustees to dismiss the congregation, sell the property and turn the proceeds over to Mrs. Henry's heirs."

Says Harewood Must Go.
Father White said that Father Harewood would not be permitted to remain in St. Michael and All Angels' chapel after December 31.

Father Harewood, who is determined to resist Father White's order to leave the chapel, has retained Harold Goodwin, a lawyer and noted authority on canon law, to represent him if the case is taken into the courts. Father White's counsel is George Wharton Pepper, a vestryman of St. Mark's Church.

The organist is another storm center in the disagreement between Father White and the colored congregation. Thomas J. Mulholland, a white man, has been organist in the chapel twenty years. He was dismissed by the chapel committee, consisting of colored members, immediately after Father White notified Father Harewood he must leave the church December 31. Miss Lewis, colored, has succeeded him. Miss Lewis says that if the congregation votes to leave St. Michael's, she will give her services without salary.

WILL SPEND \$250,000 ON SCHOOL
FOR NEGROES

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Plans for one of the largest educational institutions for Negroes in the country were announced today. The school will be known as the Morton Culver Hartsell Social Center, and the initial outlay is to be \$250,000.

Funds have been provided from the centenary movement of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

TUSKEGEE PROFESSOR PRODUCES MILK FROM PEANUTS

AMERICA'S SCIENTISTS AWAIT THE PUBLICATION OF PROCESS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—The nutrition experts of the Department of Agriculture await with interest the publication of the method whereby Prof. G. W. Carver, colored, of Tuskegee Institute, claims to have produced from peanuts a milk that is a good substitute for cow's milk.

They say that this may very well be true, inasmuch as the peanut contains all the requisite elements, including "protein" of a superior and highly digestible kind.

Milk is a "perfect food"; one could live on it for a long time. The same is at least measurably true of peanuts. Already we have peanut butter, the production of which nowadays is enormous. Why not peanut milk?

It is merely a question of finding out how to make it. Prof. Carver claims to have it. Prof. Carver claims to have solved the problem. He says that the peanut milk is exceedingly wholesome and can be made at a cost much less than that of cow's milk, which it closely resembles. At present he is continuing his experiments to determine the keeping and cooking qualities of his product.

Cow's milk is 88 per cent water, 4 per cent fat, 4 1-2 per cent sugar and 3 1-2 per cent protein. Prof. Carver's task has been not only to make a milk from peanuts, but to reproduce as nearly as possible these proportions of the essential ingredients.

Prof. Carver, who is a graduate of the University of Iowa, was considered by the secretary of agriculture under the McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft administrations as one of the greatest agricultural chemists in the country.

AMERICAN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. HAS CAPITAL OF \$15,000

The annual stockholders meeting of the American Realty and Construction Company met at the Macedonia Baptist church Friday night Dec. 26, 1919, at which time Hon. Wm. McDonald delivered an address, which was witnessed by more than five hundred (500) people.

The Secretary, M. M. Rodgers read the annual report stating the assets of the company more than \$11,000 and liabilities \$400.00.

The company was organized 1918 and chartered Dec. 26, 1919, with Price A. Wren, M. M. Rodgers and Dr. B. E. Howell as promoters. The President, Price A. Wren presented the annual dividend checks to the stockholders.

More than forty shares were sold at this meeting at \$50.00 per share. The company has done a tremendous business this year, making more than fifteen per cent profits. Mr. Wren, the president, is a tireless worker and has worked faithfully to make the company succeed, and is looking forward to increase the capital stock from \$15,000.00 to \$50,000.00 within the next twelve months.

The following stockholders were elected on the Board for the next three years: M. M. Rodgers, Price A. Wren, J. M. Tolbert and H. Strickland.

The following compose the Board of Directors: Price A. Wren, President; M. M. Rodgers, Secretary; H. D. Winn, Treasurer; E. J. Crawford, B. E. Howell, G. W. White, H. Strickland, J. M. Tolbert, Chas. T. Watkins, Moses Taylor, G. L. Fortune and A. S. Wells.

Mr. Wren and associates feel that the cess pools and unsanitary conditions in which the Negroes live can only be overcome by the Negroes owning their own homes and improving them, themselves, instead of depending on the "landlords" who seem to rejoice at the idea of having Negroes to live in such places, which is of a little expense to the "landlord," and exact an enormous rent from the helpless tenant.

CROWDED NEGRO SCHOOLS DISCUSSED AT MEETING OF COLORED EDUCATORS.

New Orleans, Jan. 8.—Overcrowding of schools for Negro children and the need for more schools was the principal subject of discussion at the quarterly meeting of the Colored Educational Alliance in Central Congregational Church Saturday night. Eight hundred children are being taught in three residence buildings on Bayou Road. Approximately the same conditions obtain at the Pick Branch School, and McDonogh No. 32, in Algiers, where a poorly constructed church serves as an annex. The Benvenue school has a capacity of 800 and an enrollment of 1100. A new school is needed in the 17th ward, where about 1000 children are out of school. The figures are from official reports.

The Alliance is promoting the establishment of evening schools for adults. Rev. H. H. Dunn, president, President Albert Workman of the Colored Longshoremen's Association reported 1,000 poll taxes had been paid by the organization. Dr. E. S. T. Powers reported the presentation of a petition for more facilities and teachers of music and drawing to the board.

COURT HANDS DOWN DECISION IN THE CASE OF NEGRO BAPTISTS

DECLARES R. H. BOYD AND CABINET LAWFUL AND REGULARLY CHARTERED BOARD.

MAY END FIVE YEARS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO FACTIONS IN NATIONAL BOARD.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8.—(Reciprocal News Service).—Christmas was celebrated with a different feeling and under different conditions by the Unincorporated or "Little R. F. D. Baptists" as they are known and have been styled for the past four years, due to a recent decree of the Court of Civil Appeals in the State of Tennessee that has just been handed down and made public today. The decree affirms a decision in Part II of the Chancery Court given out by Special Judge Cherry sometime ago, when he declared that R. H. Boyd and others of the National Baptist Publishing Board are the rightful and lawful Board, and further the Court assessed the costs of the court upon the followers of the Morris Convention, who brought the lawsuit. They appealed and dent up, so it is said, claiming that the lower Court erred. When all the arguments were in and the briefs were filed and when the Court of Civil Appeals had taken the case under consideration and studied the arguments and briefs of both able counselors, their decision in simple terms was:

"You are out."

The opinion rendered by the Court of Appeals is a lengthy one, more than twenty-five pages of typewritten matter rendered by Judge Wilson, taking up two whole pages in the National Baptist Union-Review and The Nashville Globe. Two enterprising newspapers published in this city. But the decree itself, as entered, was very short, concise, compact and to the point. In substance the decree is that the Morris followers who complained against Boyd and his Board members had no rights on the positions as Board members. They refuse to discuss or decide on the denominational squabble or quarrel which brought about a separation and two conventions. They say that the National Baptist Publishing Board, chartered under the law of the State of Tennessee, is the lawful and right Board and that they shall have all the rights guaranteed to them by the charter of the State of Tennessee. The decree closes by saying that the Morris and Haynes followers who brought the suit shall pay all costs of the court. It is understood that when this decision was made and the decree entered that consternation reigned supreme in the camp of the Morris

followers, but the Boyd and Jones people declared that they are "calm in victory and sober in defeat," and that their erring brethren still have a chance to come back to their first love. Thousands of letters and hundreds of telegrams congratulating Dr. Boyd and his followers have been pouring in for a number of days.

The history of the Baptist disturbance dates back primarily to the Chicago Convention in 1915, while many intimate that there were rumblings of wars and rumors of wars before, and which almost came to a reality in 1914 at Philadelphia. Chicago was the real scene of conflict, and according to the best information, it was the famous charter secured by seven men, unauthorized by the Convention, that brought about the separation when the Rev. Dr. Morris and his followers walked out and attempted to adjourn the Convention without allowing the majority rule, which has always been regarded as Baptist polity and policy, to obtain. It was said that they were elected on three propositions. Since that time, the fight has been hot all over the United States, but from all indications, the Morris people have been beaten in every court trial, and according to the Jones faction, they have lost five decisions: three of them in Chicago and two in Nashville.

When Dr. Boyd was seen this week he declared that he held no ill-will toward the erring brethren and that the National Baptist Publishing plant of the United States, was supplying literature to twenty thousand Sunday schools and approximately one million, five hundred thousand Sunday school workers. He was busy arranging his plans for a trip to Panama, where he will visit Rev. and Mrs. Thoburn, after which he will come home to make preparations for the Sunday School Congress next June. He is, "having," he declares, to keep in vigorous health, although seventy-six years of age, so that he can hold down affairs in his office while his son, the Rev. Henry A. Boyd, his assistant and the Secretary of the Sunday School Congress, makes the trip to Tokyo, Japan, during the World's Sunday School Convention, which is to be held following the National Baptist Convention next September.

PERSHING FOR PRESIDENT MOVEMENT STARTED BY POLITICIANS OF NEBRASKA

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 8.—Nebraska nominates General John J. Pershing as the next Republican candidate for President of the United States, according to the Pershing-for-President national committee with headquarters here. The statement is prepared for the committee by former Senator E. J. Burkett of Nebraska and a classmate of General Pershing in the University of Nebraska. In announcing the campaign, the committee says:

Our honors may be divided, but our enthusiasm will not be lessened, although several other states may also claim this right. If Nebraska seems presumptuous in claiming him as her own, it may be pardoned on the ground that his life work is tied up with the history of our state and our educational institutions, and that we feel that we know him better than other sections of the country and other parts of the world. We know him well enough to appreciate his greatness, and esteem him enough to rejoice in the world-wide recognition of that greatness.

When a man becomes as big as General Pershing has become in public opinion and affection, it matters little of what state he was a child, for he becomes the man of all the states, and of all the world. General Pershing's name has become a household word everywhere and all around the globe. It is as familiar in Europe as it is in America, and as readily pronounced in the Orient as in Nebraska. To paraphrase an oft-quoted expression—"They raised him up in Missouri, and he has come down all over the world."

With all proper respect for the illustrious men of America, present and past, it can very properly be said that there has never been another man of any country or of any time who has gone so far and done so much, who has been everywhere, and has done everything as he has done. He has served his country at home and abroad, and has defended her institutions and ideals of government in every state of the union, and in every hemisphere of the globe. He has been student, teacher, educator, author, diplomat, statesman, soldier, and always and everywhere has achieved distinction for himself and honor and glory for the flag of his country.

DEATH OF NEGRO OFFICER COMES TO LIGHT AT DETZER'S TRIAL

New York, Jan. 8.—Beating of prisoners began from the time the 308th military police company was organized for criminal investigation work in LeMans, according to Victor Shepperd, of New Haven, Conn., a witness today at the court-martial of Captain Karl W. Detzer, who is charged with cruelty to men who were in his custody while commanding the company. He will visit Rev. and Mrs. Thoburn, after which he will come home to make preparations for the Sunday School Congress next June. He is, "having," he declares, to keep in vigorous health, although seventy-six years of age, so that he can hold down affairs in his office while his son, the Rev. Henry A. Boyd, his assistant and the Secretary of the Sunday School Congress, makes the trip to Tokyo, Japan, during the World's Sunday School Convention, which is to be held following the National Baptist Convention next September.

COLORED YANK WRECKS LONDON RESTAURANT

London, Jan. 8.—In a restaurant known as the Pleadly Corner House, a colored man took a seat and laid an axe on the table. Diners smiled at the folly. They thought he was going to order steak. Suddenly the man began to smash the tables, chairs and china about him. Hundreds of diners fled (it is a large restaurant), many more being trapped upon. More than \$200 worth of damage was done by the axe before the man was overpowered. The man said he was an American, that he had been discharged by the restaurant, and was hungry. His actions are further explained by the London Daily Mail as follows: "This is a common incident in the United States. A man who is down on his luck there will get an axe, go into a restaurant and lay it on a table. An axe on a table is a well-known sign to restaurant proprietors, who promptly pay out \$5, for they know that while they are fetching the police the man can do infinitely more damage."